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Horticulture
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Burying

The Elmira Farmers discussed the question of burying them in pits and their opinions as follows:

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R. J. Stage — Some
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MICHIGAN FARMER

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The Michigan Farmer

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.
DETROIT, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1885.

This Paper is entered at the Detroit Post-
office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 118,300 bu., against 166,687 bu. the previous week, and 461,564 bu. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments for the week were 190,860 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1,741,613 bu., against 1,810,327 last week and 577,037 bu. at the corresponding date in 1884. The visible supply of this grain on October 31 was 46,756,850 bu., against 45,663,616 the previous week, and 84,301,638 bu. at corresponding date in 1884. This shows an increase over the amount reported the previous week of 1,093,243 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending October 31 were 851,275 bu., against 337,117 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 5,555,974 bu. against 9,212,528 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1884.

The past week was a broken one in commercial circles owing to the occurrence of election day, and the lack of interest shown for the following two or three days on the part of dealers. Values fluctuate within narrow limits, and with a very light shipping demand and the immense stocks held at the principal shipping points it is no wonder there is some weakness on the part of holders. That the market should hold up so well under such influences shows the faith which is generally held in its future. It is strong from inherent circumstances and not from any adventitious influences brought to bear upon it by speculators. The sales in this market for the week aggregated 194,000 bu. of spot and 1,196,000 bu. of futures. On Saturday closing prices were a shade higher than on Friday, and all grades of spot and futures were higher than the same day of the previous week. Yesterday this market opened firm, advanced 1/4c, ruled dull and finally turned downwards. Business was very light, and toward the close was at a standstill, with the advance partially lost. Chicago opened slightly higher, advanced, fluctuated, finally closed 1/4c higher than on Saturday. No. 2 red closed at 90¢/bu., No. 3 do. at 79¢, No. 2 spring at 87¢, and No. 3 do. at 73¢. Toledo was quiet but firm, with spot at 94¢ bid. The Liverpool market was quiet and unchanged, with large offerings and rather light demand.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from October 20 to Nov. 9:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 3
Oct. 20	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 21	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 22	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 23	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 24	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 25	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 26	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 27	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 28	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 29	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 30	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 31	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
Nov. 1	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 2	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 3	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 4	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 5	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 6	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 7	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 8	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2
" 9	91 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2

The following statement gives the closing figures on No. 1 white futures each day of the past week for the various dates:

	Nov.	Dec.	May
Tuesday	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Wednesday	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Thursday	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Friday	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Saturday	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Sunday	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various dates each day of the past week were as follows:

	Nov.	Dec.	May
Tuesday	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Wednesday	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Thursday	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Friday	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Saturday	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Sunday	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2

The outlook is even less promising this week than usual, the shipping demand being light, foreign markets weak and the receipts of Indian wheat at Liverpool very large. Upon this head a Liverpool correspondent writes a New York house as follows:

"So far as America is concerned we cannot help thinking that unless you are totally independent of us you will have to come sooner or later to a shipping basis. India, as usual, has played her cards better by meeting the demand, and to-day we find that, while only 20,000 qrs. are shown from the Atlantic ports, there are 600,000 afloat from India. And at least the same quantity, if not more, is sold for October to December shipment. Besides this there are free sellers for the new crop. Three steamer cargoes of No. 1 Bombay club have already changed hands at 36s 3d and 38s, London terms, for March to May shipment, with further sales at the same terms. Calculata is offering No. 2 club for April to June, by steamer, at 34s 6d and by sailors, at 35s. The rise on your side fairly staggers people here. It is, in fact, preposterous, and

must culminate in ruin for the bulls. We can and will do without America. India has at least 1,500,000 quarters during the last month, and at these prices can afford to give us 20,000,000 quarters. Do not forget this."

There is some truth in the above, but it is on the surface. Let it be understood, once for all, that America cannot be ignored if the British people eat as much wheat as usual, as the world's supply is not sufficient without her. India may supply their markets the first part of the year, but when her stocks are exhausted then buyers must depend upon America for supplies. When that time comes, and come it must in the usual course of events, values must materially advance. We are more than ever of the opinion that it would be foolish for American farmers to sacrifice their crop so early in the season when the future promises so well. At no time since harvest have we thought prices likely to rule high while the visible supply is so large, and we are not disappointed at the course of the market. The farmers of the Northwest have been compelled to sell as soon as they could thresh, and their deliveries have kept stocks abnormally large. This state of affairs has caused a weak feeling in the trade, in the face of the well known fact of a very light crop. When these deliveries cease, as they must soon do, the whole aspect of the market will change. Till then we may look for weakness in the trade, with values irregular and unsatisfactory.

The Liverpool market on Saturday was rather easier. White Michigan was quoted at 7s. 4d. per cental, red winter wheat at 7s. 3d., and No. 2 spring at 7s. 2d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The corn market has been active and excited, with values working upwards very rapidly. Receipts are light, the old crop having apparently been sold pretty closely, and with the wet weather of the past two weeks making it certain that it will be some time yet before new corn will be dry enough to market, the "bear" got a little wild over the situation and began buying right and left to fill their contracts. No. 2 is selling here at 50c per bu., an advance of 5c, while December delivery is only quoted at 39c. The Chicago market was also excited and higher on Saturday, under the influence of light receipts and reports of an advance on the other side of the Atlantic. Spot corn was in active request at an advance of 3¢/4c as compared with a week ago. No. 2 spot is quoted there at 43¢/4c per bu., November delivery at 41¢/4c, the year at 39c, January at 36c, and May at 39c. The Chicago Tribune says:

"Corn has awakened up after a long sleep. The way people have sold it short for several weeks past shows that they thought it could scarcely go low enough to meet the fact in the case. They argue that it is plentiful as sand, and therefore must be as cheap as that useful article is on the lake shore. But they counted without their host, at least so far as the immediate future was concerned. Providence interfered on behalf of the bulls for once by sending a wet spell, which has prevented the new crop from curing, and left most of it about as wet as it was a month ago. It does not look probable there will be much No. 2 corn of the new crop on this side of New Year's Day, and the old is pretty well used up, while the East is 'crying for it' and apparently cannot get enough. A great deal is said to have been sold ahead for shipment to Europe, and the new corn cannot be trusted to make the voyage at present, as it would be nothing better than so much water, with the further point that the bulls of that movement are said to have lost money, may reconcile the losers of last week to their lot."

The Toledo market is quiet, with spot No. 2 at 45c per bu., November delivery at 42c and May at 39c. Cable reports note an advance in Liverpool, with a firm market. Quotations there are 6s. 6d. for western mixed. The visible supply in the country on Oct. 31 amounted to 5,537,770 bu. against 5,263,434 bu. the previous week, and 4,453,500 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 24,336 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 908,157 bu., against 559,530 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 7,008,007 bu., against 1,725,063 bu. for the corresponding period in 1884. The stocks now held in this city amount to 3,388 bu., against 7,374 bu. last week and 9,230 bu. at the corresponding date.

OATS.

The market has ruled steady and firm all the week, and slightly higher. No. 2 white is quoted at 33c per bu., No. 2 mixed at 29c, and light mixed at 30c. The demand has been active all week. The Chicago market was rather dull but firm, with a light movement of stock, and receipts equally so. Quotations 24¢/4c for No. 3 mixed, 26¢/4c for No. 2 mixed, 27¢/4c for No. 2 white. In futures No. 2 mixed for December sold at 30¢, and May at 30¢. At Toledo oats are quoted firm at 27c per bu. for spot and 32c for May delivery. The New York market is steady and generally higher.

Quotations there are as follows: No. 2 mixed, 31¢; No. 3 do., 30¢; No. 1 do., 30¢; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 30¢; No. 2 white, 30¢; No. 3 do., 29¢; No. 2 do., 29¢; No. 1 white, 30¢; Western white, 31¢; 39c; State white, 35¢; State mixed, 33¢/4c.

The visible supply of this grain on Oct. 31 was 3,559,534 bu., against 4,736,854 bu. the previous week, and 4,029,443 bu. November 1, 1884. The exports for Europe the past week were 443,490 bu., and for the last eight weeks were 2,633,901 bu., against 372,996 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1884. The visible supply shows a decrease of 787,030 bu. during the week.

W. J. GAGE of South Lyon writes under date of November 5th. "I have just finished marketing my crop of wheat. I had 1,496 bushels by weight from 364 acres." This is a little over 41 bushels to the acre, and is one of the largest crops we have heard of this season.

Gov. Swinford's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, speaks in glowing terms of the natural resources and possibilities of Alaska.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

The market as a whole is dull and inclined to weakness, but really good but, for both creamery and dairy, is in light supply and selling at outside figures. Receivers quote good to choice creamery at 22¢/4c, choice dairy at 18¢/4c, and ordinary at 14¢/4c. There is a good supply of substitutes offering, and oleomargarine is quoted at 13¢/4c, and butterine at 14¢/4c. The Chicago market has been dull all week, and a part of the advance noted in prices a week ago has been lost. There seems to be some symptoms of an improved demand prevailing. Quotations there are as follows: Creamery, fancy, 22¢/4c; choice, 22¢/4c; do. fair to good, 15¢/4c; common, 12¢/4c; dairy, fancy, 18¢/4c; do. choice, 12¢/4c; do. fair to good, 8¢/4c; common grades, 6¢/4c; inferior, 3¢/4c. The New York market has ruled dull and uncertain all week except for the choicest quality, which being scarce commanded an advance from the retail trade. All other grades were irregular in value and weak. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin, of Saturday, says of the market:

"Strictly fancy fresh flavored stock direct from the churn is not plenty, the mild weather having had influence upon many of the dairies, and the few offerings that pass the critical examination necessary to satisfy our first-class grocery trade command full rates. Indeed, in some instances special selections are made and sold at a premium. The State creameries will soon cease operations, but advance at hand indicate larger quantities coming from the west, and receivers do not feel over-confident. State dairy is in command, and is not likely to be a noticeable extent without indications of an increasing demand. Some of the very finest fat tubs sell at 23¢/4c, and dairies entire about 21¢. The top and firkin dairies not worth above 19¢/4c. All really faulty goods are quite slow and uncertain, and indeed butter not possessing merit sufficient to draw a bid at 20c simply has no regular market value at all, as the sale is merely a matter of chance, and a very rare chance at that, with holders becoming more and more discouraged over the prospect for their goods."

Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

Creamery, State, fancy, 22¢/4c	22¢/4c
Creamery, State, choice, 22¢/4c	22¢/4c
Creamery, State, fair to good, 15¢/4c	15¢/4c
Creamery, State, common, 12¢/4c	12¢/4c
June creamery, fancy, 18¢/4c	18¢/4c
June creamery, choice, 12¢/4c	12¢/4c
June creamery, fair to good, 8¢/4c	8¢/4c
June creamery, common, 6¢/4c	6¢/4c
State half-fat tubs and pails, choice, 22¢/4c	22¢/4c
State half-fat tubs and pails, fair to good, 18¢/4c	18¢/4c
State half-fat tubs and pails, common, 12¢/4c	12¢/4c
State dairy, entire prime, 18¢/4c	18¢/4c
State dairy, entire choice, 12¢/4c	12¢/4c
State dairy, entire fair to good, 8¢/4c	8¢/4c
State dairy, entire common, 6¢/4c	6¢/4c
State dairy, firkins, good to fine, 18¢/4c	18¢/4c

WESTERN STOCK.

Creamery, Western, prime	23	25
Western imitation creamery, choice	18	21
Western do, good to prime	14	17
Western do, fine	12	15
Western dairy, good	11	14
Western dairy, ordinary	9	12
Western factory, June	10	11
Western factory, July	8	10
Western factory, fair to good	10	10
Western factory, ordinary	6	7

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Nov. 3 were 458,173 lbs., against 637,642 lbs. the previous week, and 635,689 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1884 were 848,760 lbs.

[Faint handwritten text at the bottom of the page]

THE WAY IT GOES.

There goes the bell! A visitor, I guess, has just arrived and hasn't time to dress. What put it in her head to call to-day? To see what she can see? A bill, no doubt; that woman's nothing but a gad about. I hate her supercilious air.

That horrid girl is bringing her relatives!—The Mrs. Gossop, I declare, why this is quite a pleasure, I am sure. (A kiss.) So kind of you to call—the quite a treat; let me remove your shawl—pray take a seat. We're all upset this morning, it is true. But we can always find a seat for you. Pray, don't apologise—there is no need. I'm very glad you're called—I am, indeed.

—Boston Courier.

Law Court Incidents.

Any one interested in the peculiarities of his fellow man must needs find in the strikingly exemplified in courts of justice says *Chambers Journal*, and the judge or barrister or any other person of discrimination who has arrived at an old age in the service of a law court must possess a clear insight into the traits and peculiarities of mankind.

Nothing is so much appreciated in a court of justice as fun, and it is principally this aspect of the question that this paper intends to deal with. The solemnity with which they are generally associated, and the serious issues at stake, render wit and humor more acceptable, as being a deviation from the beaten path of decorum.

There are times, however, when levity is much out of place, although often indulged in; for instance, it is most inappropriate to find a barrister joking while the prisoner at the bar stands charged with murder; and the jokes of a judge who is constantly making fun, if any little opportunity presents itself, in the end fall flat, without leaving an appreciable effect, which is not the case when, now and then, this high functionary emits a remark which does not fall to call forth mirth and laughter.

A ready reply or cutting sarcasm is sometimes used as a weapon of defense by a witness. Occasionally, even in the most unimportant case, he will be cross-examined by the opposing counsel to such an extent that unless he is a clear-headed and thinking person he will be liable to commit himself. This is one of the aims of counsel—to confuse the witness and constantly remind them that they are on oath. Some indulge in the latter practice to an insufferable extent. O'Connell was conspicuous for his powers of examination, and of following up, if possible, any part of the evidence the witness endeavored to evade. During a Munster circuit he was engaged in a case where the question was the validity of a will, by which property to some amount was devised, but which the plaintiff alleged was forged. O'Connell noticed that the subscribing witness during examination swore that "the testator signed the will while life was in him." Suspecting something, he asked the witness, "Was it not that a fly was in the dead man's mouth while his hand was placed on the will?" The witness, through fear, actually confessed that this was the case.

A barrister named Missing was defending a prisoner charged with stealing a donkey, and was severe in his examination of the witness. The case was that the prosecutor had left the donkey tied to a gate, and on returning it was gone. "Do you mean to say, witness," said Missing, "the donkey was stolen?" "I mean to say, sir," was the reply "that the ass was missing."

A witness may be obstructive and give a barrister great trouble by refusing to answer questions put to him; but this method of procedure is not so effective as quick, sharp and ready repartee.

An eminent English architect was being examined by counsel, who was using every effort in his power to depreciate the witness' opinion.

"You are a builder, I believe?" "No, sir; I am not a builder; I am an architect."

"Ah, well, builder or architect, architect or builder—they are pretty much the same, I suppose?"

"I beg your pardon; they are totally different."

"Oh, indeed! Perhaps you would state wherein this great difference consists?"

"An architect, sir, conceives the design, prepares the plan, draws out the specification—in short, supplies the mind. The builder is merely the machine, the architect, power that puts the machine together and sets it going."

"Oh, very well, Mr. Architect; that will do. A very ingenious distinction, without a difference. Do you happen to know who was the architect of the tower of Babel?"

"There was no architect, sir—hence the confusion."

"Which way did the stairs run?" a witness was once asked, and his reply was: "That it depended on circumstance; if you were at the bottom, they run up; if you are on the top, they run down."

"Corran was examining a witness, and failing to get a direct answer, said: 'There is no use in asking you questions, for I see the villain in your face.'"

"Do you, sir?" said the man with a smile. "Faix, I never knew my face was a looking-glass, before!"

"Prisoner at the bar," said a judge, "is there anything you would wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" The prisoner looked toward the door, and remarked that he would like to say "good evening" if it was agreeable to the company.

The sayings and doings of the bench generally command more attention than anything which emanates from any other part of the court. Probably it is a kind of policy openly, if not inwardly, to appreciate the judge's jokes on account of high judicial position.

an encouraging tone: "so far the court is entirely with you."

One of the most noted criminal lawyers in the country, while pleading the case of his client, is often overcome by his innocence and wrongs, and is obliged to sit down and recover himself. "Don't you think," said a judge to him, "that the jury have found out your movements by this time?" "Ah, you forget," said the barrister, "it is always a new jury before whom I play."

"If you don't stop that coughing," said an irritable judge to an old gentleman in court, "I will fine you £100." "I will give your lordship £200 if you will stop it for me," was the quick reply.

Such are a few incidents which have occurred in connection with the bright side of law courts from time to time. There is another aspect of the question. There are the serious issues at stake to be decided within the precincts of the building which is so often the medium whence ensue wit, drollery and fun. It would be wrong to suppose that mirth does not find a place, and that the sublime exists without the ridiculous. The very presence of the latter adds a charm to the former, and often chases away that dull monotony which we are apt to associate with law courts and their surroundings.

How to Manage Hogs.

Winter is coming on, and the farmer is planning means for making his hogs (in the mortgage of his farm. First, he goes to the corn crib and selects the imperfect corn, that he would not think of feeding any other animal on the place, and piles it in a heap for his hogs. It is mouldy and rotten, and perhaps there isn't a perfect grain in a bushel, but after the sordid mass is fed to the hogs, the corn in the crib will sell a grade higher, and he is that much the gainer. He tried the experiment last year, and would have made a big speculation out of it, but the hog disease was bad last season and most all the hogs died. He put another mortgage on the farm, however, in order to clear up the interest and invest in another lot of hogs, and he is sure of big profits on both his select corn and his pork this time. It takes a big head to make ends meet in farming now days, and as anything is good enough for hogs they are mightily profitable for eating up all the trash. Besides it is no trouble in the world to take care of them. All they need is an open field, where they can have perfect ventilation, and where they can throw sufficient snow to get abundance of drink. If they need any shelter they can get behind a barbed wire fence and pile on top of each other to keep warm. If the blasts are bitter cold, let them have access to yonder old straw stack, which should have been burnt up, as it had all the life eaten out of it last winter. It is astonish how tough hogs like to nest in that straw, and it goes to prove that nothing should be thrown away or destroyed on the farm, when hogs are around to utilize it. Manure piles are also mighty serviceable in the winter for hog beds. They will turn out of them in the morning as hot as a locomotive under full steam, and their shivering makes them so tired they won't even stop to eat their corn; it is mighty saving on the corn and makes it last twice as long. There is no sense in treating hogs like other animals and making them weigh from a quarter to half a ton. It is just abundance of pork that gluts the market and forces down prices. Let them root hog or die, and there won't be half as much pork and prices will spring so high no one can afford to eat hog meats but kings and emperors. In this way we can surely establish a foreign market. Bismarck will be certain to remove the German tariff as soon as the price is so high that no one can eat hog but himself. There are a lot of cranks who take care of their pigs as if they were babies, instead of letting them take care of themselves like pigs ought to do to be profitable. Turn them into the woods and never count their noses until ready to market. It will make them self supporting, and we want a hog that will support itself and its owner too. If the rules of management laid down here are carried out there will be no disease—and no hogs.—*An Old Timer, in The Hog.*

Jokers in the Chair.

"People will have their little jokes, you know, and it is not for me to discourage 'em. No, sirree. I have always noticed that when a man gets off a joke that makes somebody laugh or he gets a 'sell' on some fellow, it makes him quite happy, no matter how grim he was before. Thus philosophizes the Chicago *Herald's* pet barber. "His joke may be a chestnut of the most ancient character, but that makes no difference with me—I always laugh. I can afford to, because I have further observed that when a man thinks he's smart and cute and feels comfortable generally he is always quite liberal—to himself. That's what we want in the shop, and I always raise a laugh on the slightest provocation. Business is business, you know, and I don't believe in permitting the lawyers, preachers and prizefighters to be the only men in the world to make their living by their mouths."

"Barber," says a customer of mine the other day, "do know why you remind me of the barbers of the seventeenth century?"

"No," says I.

"Well," says he, "it's because you're both a shaver and a bloodletter."

"Then, of course, I laughed. And then he did what no really smart man will do—especially when sitting in a barber's chair—he laughed at his own joke. The result was that my razor slipped and crashed him one in the cheek, and the blood dribbled into his mouth and down on his cravat and his shirt front and vest. Of course, I wiped him off the best I could, and then remarked as innocently as I knew how:

"'Funny, that little joke of yours.'"

"Yes," says he, "rather funny, b-b but—not any to daresed funny."

"An other customer of mine dropped in for the first time in three weeks. Said he had been off in the country boarding at a farm house, fishing in the Sylvan streams. "Catch anything?" says I.

"Yes," says he, "the finest string of fish ever man set his eyes on."

"Anything else?" says I.

"Yes," says he, "I caught a bad cold."

"Anything else?"

"Yes; mild dose of malaria."

"Anything else?"

"You bet," says he, loudly and proudly, so that everybody in the shop could hear him—"if there's anything a man likes to boast of it's wheeling a woman—you bet I caught something else—the heart of a fair country maiden, one of the sweetest creatures, so simple, so free from artifice. And such hair—it was an earthly heaven when she leaped her head upon my shoulder and permitted her ringlets to tickle my face."

"Anything else?"

"Ye—well, no, I guess that's all; that's all I can think of."

"But that ain't all," says I, poking my fingers through his hair to his scalp, "and, young man, you can't deceive me. You have been very indiscreet, very unfortunate, but I feel it my duty to inform you of your ill-luck. That innocent country maid may be sweet enough, but—but—"

"But what?" he said excitedly, "what is it? Tell me all."

"She may be very sweet," I went on solemnly, but loud enough for everybody to hear—and everybody was listening—and it may have been delightful to have her nestle her head upon your shoulder. I dare say it was at the time; but the best thing you can do now, young man, is to buy a bottle of my celebrated cranial Irrigator and Fertilizer. It knocks nuts like a hammer in three days, and it is only \$1 per bottle, with liberal discount for large orders."

Boston Banking Experiences.

"We see some very queer sights, and have some queer experiences in the course of a year," remarked an old State Street bank teller, reflectively, to a *Boston Herald* reporter.

"For example? Well, I will tell you a few. Not long since an old farmer, dressed in a suit of rusty homespun, came into the bank—he was from the western part of the State, I believe—and stepping up to my window, said:

"'Be you the President, mister?'"

"I informed him that the President was absent on a six months' vacation, but that the cashier would be happy to attend to any business he might have."

"'Wal, he drawed,' I thought 'he make no great difference, I s'pose. I don't care how I might leave a little money with ye, if ye'd take good care on it.'"

"The cashier came out and talked with him a few minutes, and as a result, he produced an old strap-fastened leather wallet, and said:

"'I guess ez how I'll trust ye with a hundred an' forty dollars.'"

"I counted the money, then said: 'All right, sir. Your signature, if you please.'"

"At the same time I handed out the huge book in which we keep depositors' signatures. What did he do but quietly place the book under his arm, and walk off with it! Our messenger had to run more than a block before he caught up with him. The old man was as innocent of wrong doing as a babe. He said he thought that was his receipt for the money."

"Another similar appearing old fellow came in one day with a check on the bank for two hundred dollars, and told me, in a confidential way, that if it wasn't perfectly convenient, he would let part of it rest there for a while."

"More obliging than some larger capitalists would be."

"Very true. And it is strange how loosely some keep their accounts. A few days ago I informed a depositor that his account was overdrawn. He stared at me in astonishment and blurted out:

"'Who did it?'"

"Can you imagine a man more careless?"

"I guess there is more to interest and amuse you in your position, than one would imagine."

"Yes, that's so. You remember Eli Perkins' story about a young man who corrected an error in his favor in a mining camp bank, and was approached by an old miner with the remark:

"'I say stranger, don't yer feel sort o' lonesome round her?'"

"Well, it reminds me of what took place not long since, in a Devonshire Street bank. A depositor drew out quite a large amount of money, and left the bank with it. A short time afterward he hurried into the bank again, and approaching the paying teller, said, with simulated anger:

"'I say, you didn't pay me the right amount!'"

"It's too late, now, sir," said the paying teller; "we don't correct errors."

"I was going to say," returned the man, brightening up, "that you had paid me one hundred dollars too much."

"Well, then, you keep it," said the teller, angrily, and the man did keep it. "I will tell you just one more incident that struck me as being suggestive. A remarkably pretty, well-dressed woman in the habit of coming once a week regularly, and depositing exactly twenty-five dollars. I of course in time came to know her quite well, and made so bold, one day as to ask her what she did:

"'Well,' she said, blushing and looking down, 'you mustn't tell anybody, but my husband is a bar-keeper.'"

private devotion. We come to the church door, (I am saying what took place exactly, and we see plenty of seats vacant.) We sat one of the young snipper-snappers, with a rosette in his buttonhole, for a seat."

He says:

"You wait awhile and I'll see."

"By and by, when the bell stops tolling, the man says:

"You can find a seat in the gallery."

"A Voice.—'What church was that?'"

"A Christian church. In the gallery you see four young people talking and laughing. Suddenly the organ starts, and then as suddenly the four grow solemn, jump up, and begin to sing. You can't understand a word they say. They sing a hymn you never heard before, and never want to hear again. You can't sing with them. Call that singing God's praise? It's not only folly, but it's blasphemy. You're no business to introduce such trash as that, and call it devotion. Then the prayer! In the old times the minister used to pray, to supplicate, to implore. Just as if he expected something would come, and something did come. Now this brother who prayed, delivered a homily, an address to the people, a strained effort. It wasn't praying. I confess it didn't touch me at all. I kept saying to myself: 'Oh, nonsense! Fiddlesticks!'"

"I say this ought not to be. We ought not to go away disgusted."

There was much more in the same strain, and then the ministers decided to consider the subject at length two weeks later.

Cautions About Kissing.

Having a good opportunity for interviewing an intelligent child of four years a short time ago on this subject, the writer took advantage of it, and this was the conversation:

"Grandpa felt very unhappy when you wouldn't kiss him this morning," I remarked tentatively.

"I did kiss him," my companion replied. "I kissed him in a clean place right by his ear," she added.

"But, Flossie, grandpa wanted you to kiss his lips," I went on.

"I know it, but I won't," was the decided response.

"Well, why won't you?"

"Because it makes me feel bad right here." And the child placed her hand upon her stomach with a gesture, and an expression of countenance which I shall not soon forget. "Oh auntie! I don't like hardly anybody's moufs. Mebbe their teeths ain't brushed."

Some mothers are good enough to decline to have their children indiscriminately kissed even in babyhood. "In order to protect my baby," I heard a mother remark to a gushing visitor one day, "and in order to be perfectly fair to every one, I have made a rule to have my baby admired at a distance. If I allow kissing and squeezing from one person whom I know I can safely trust my child with, then I offend some good soul whose contiguity I object to."

This parent did not need to tell me that she had undertaken a hard fight, or that she had become exceedingly unpopular with many of her friends. But she was right, and this was the main point, after all. Infants and young children seem to be regarded by most people as public property, and the child who possesses enough individuality to protect itself from promiscuous kissing is sure to be regarded as a disagreeable, unloving little creature, who, more likely than not, will come to some "bad end."

We all profess to believe in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Surely, if we do we shall more carefully guard the lives of our children and grant them the liberty to choose whom they shall kiss, and make them happy by seeing to it that they are not forever beset by hunters for kisses.—*Babyhood.*

VARIETIES.

The following anecdote illustrates the fact that the man who is asked to do an unusual thing will expect much more pay than for doing a usual thing that costs him several times the trouble. Some years ago, before the sale of game was legalized, and a present of it was thought worth the expense of carriage, an Englishman rented a motor within twenty miles of Liverpool. Wishing to send a ten-braze box of grouse to his friends in the South, he directed a servant to call upon Donald Fraser (who owned a horse and cart, and made a livelihood by driving guests into the town), and asked him what he would charge for taking the box to Liverpool. Donald would not take it under right shillings. The demand was thought so unreasonable that the gentleman complained to a Scotchman who was shooting with him.

The Scotchman replied that he (the Englishman) did not understand how to bargain with the natives, and that one of them approached in the right way, would do the job for much less. Calling Donald, he held the following conversation:

"'Good mornin', Donald! What's the price o' yeast the noo?'"

"'Just acceptance the 16s, sir.'"

"'Very well, ye can take a load into my house in Liverpool the first thing the morn's mornin'.'"

"'I'll do that, an' thank ye, sir.'"

The Scotchman then walked on about twenty yards when he suddenly turned round and said:

"'By-the-by, I have a box to send; ye can just pit it on the top o' the peast.'"

"'I'll do that, sir. It'll no mak' muckle difference.'"

In this way the Scotchman got a good load of peast, and the Englishman got his box of game sent for nothing.

BUYING ANCESTORS.—It is related of Mr. Abraham Hayward, the famous *Quarterly* reviewer, that he once thought he would like to have some ancestors. So he walked straight to Wardour Street, where one can generally pick up an ancestor or two of the Cromwells, Queens, or early Georgian period, according to fancy.

Selecting a portrait of a cavalier in half armor, with features not unlike his own, Mr. Hayward made a bid for it, but finding the price too high, he said he would think the matter over.

A fortnight after the ancestral fever came again strongly upon him, he went to Wardour street prepared to pay the dealer his price. The picture was sold—of course to an unknown purchaser.

A few days later Mr. Hayward went to dine with Lord Houghton, and he was very much astonished to find the picture in the dining-room.

Seeing that it attracted his guest's attention, Lord Houghton said:

"Very good picture, that! Came into my hands in a curious way. Portrait of a Milnes of the Commonwealth period—an ancestor of mine."

"Ah, indeed!" said Mr. Hayward, "He was very near being an ancestor of mine."

"Not very long ago we had a rare customer from the South," said one of the white-haired conductors [at the Mint]. "He was evidently well-to-do; but he had a fiddle-bowed hat, long hair, flashing eyes, and unbecoming curiosity. He asked questions about everything, and I answered him the best way I could. At last we stood in the cabinet, on the second floor, where coins from every country are placed in glass covered cases. The man from the Sunny South eyed a coin struck two thousand years ago in Asia Minor, at ancient Philadelphia. Below it was a notice of its age, value and worth. The Southerner's eyes contracted as he read the notice, his countenance became savage, he clenched both fists, stamped soundly on the floor, muttering: 'It's a lie! It's a lie!'"

"What?" I exclaimed.

"About that coin," he said.

"Thinking he was an ignoramus, I asked him: 'Didn't you know Philadelphia was 2,000 years old?'"

"Of course, you fool, he blurted out; 'but I didn't think there was a mint here then!'"

Who REDEMPTED HER.—In some portions of Southern Germany when a woman desires to marry she has to pass a sort of civil service reform examination by the priest, to see if she properly comprehends the nature of the sacred obligation she is anxious to assume. The priest of a Bavarian village was sitting at his desk writing out his sermon, when there came a timid knock at the door.

"Come in," said the pastor, and an unmarried member of his flock, who had survived some thirty summers of single blessedness entered. The pastor kept on writing. Presently he looked up, and asked what she wished.

"I am going to be married," she said, chewing her apron modestly.

Once more the pastor began to write, but remembering the civil service reform examination, to test her knowledge of the plan of salvation, he asked her:

"Molly, who is it that has redeemed you from your lost and hopeless condition?"

"Hans Pickelhaube, your reverence, and he is such a nice young man.—*Texas Slittings.*

Col. McBride Sumpter, of Austin, while in New York dropped into a fashionable restaurant, and having supplied his stomach with a small repast, asked the waiter what was the damage. On being told, Col. Sumpter handed out a \$5 bill, but on receiving back his change he made the ghastly discovery that there was a dime missing. He demanded an explanation from the waiter, who was a Frenchman. "Ze dime is for my deuce!"

"I didn't order any, and I won't pay for it," retorted Sumpter. "I mean, say, 'ze dime is for my deuce.'"

"It's a different thing, don't you know you had sickness in your family. Here's a quarter for him, poor fellow." And with the consciousness of having relieved the sufferings of the sick and afflicted, Col. Sumpter put his hat on the side of his head, and sauntered out of the hostelry.—*Texas Slittings.*

CHAMBER.

A day off.—To-morrow. Music of the spheres.—The grindstone. Many a woman marries a rich man, and yet gets a poor husband.

Old age is a tyrant that forbids the pleasures of youth on pain of death.

It is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it.

"Too many bars in the music," was the explanation of a singer's apnea.

"A Kentucky farmer has ears nearly a foot long." "Corn!" "Why, of course; supposed you would know that."

Dar's two men what yer kin' ardy wid'out wimmin. One what's a dixin' ter get married, an' one what's been married for some time.

A baker who aims at excellence in pie and patriotism has elevated this sign above his shop:—"Home-made Pies. For Bono Publico."

The sporting editor of a prominent New York daily ex-munish his desk with the title of a certain religious weekly: "The Christian at Work."

History of the 804.—A man takes a drink, then he drink takes a drink, and next the drink takes the man.—*Translated from the Japanese.*

A Washington widow has been arrested for destroying furniture, but her plea is that she drew out the things was having a row with the late deceased.

There are no old maids in Turkey. The system of taking wives on faith, without seeing them, is responsible for this happy state of Turkish society.

Professor Swing, of Chicago, thinks people ought to read novels enough to keep up the coloring and warmth of youth through middle life and old age.

"How does the new pastor impress you, Miss Spinsters?" "Lawd, how do I love you! know he impressed me at all! I didn't pose anybody awry us."

The question of the day: If a goose is shut up in a large box, will the box weigh as much if the goose is in it, as if it is not, or is it as if the goose sat still in the bottom?

A man said to his aged mother, speaking of his wife: "I do wish I could keep Mary from exaggerating. She get her to talk about her age." "Home-made Pies. For Bono Publico."

Doct'r D-man is full of that big territory. Returning from down East, he says he's several times sprained his ankle by stepping off the edge of one horse-borne States in the night.

A clergyman says: "One preacher standing in the pulpit holding a pair of gloves, the Kingdom of Heaven, doesn't attract nearly as much attention as a last arrival holding open the door of the church."

An inexperienced Georgia balliff was sent the other day to arrest one George Flywilynn, alias Brown. He returned with Jewelly, but reported that Alias Brown had escaped him and fled to Alabama.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

The "Michigan Farmer" One Year and a Machine

For Only \$18.00!

We have made arrangements to have manufactured for us a large number of one of the best Sewing Machines ever in use, which we shall sell at about one-third annual price. Each machine will be nicely finished with a Box Cover, a Drop Leaf Table, and Four Drawers, and will contain a full set of the latest improved attachments. This illustration is an exact representation of the Machine we send out.

The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are made to gauge exactly, and are constructed of the very finest and best material. It is strong, light, simple and durable. Does to perfection all kinds of sewing and ornamental work that can be done on any machine. Each machine is thoroughly well made and fitted with the utmost nicety and exactness, and no machines permitted to go out of the shop until it has been fully tested and proven to do perfect work, and run light and with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine.

The LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance wheel, which bolt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bobbin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held by a stop-pin until the bobbin is filled. Where the machine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wheel when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle.

The Throat Eyelet and the Needle Clamp are made SELF-THREADING, which is a great convenience to the operator.

THE BALANCE WHEEL is handsomely finished and nickel plated. THE IMPROVED TENSION and THREAD LIBERATOR combined adds greatly to the value of this machine.

(Continued from first page)

cross these inferior wools, constituting sheep on their flock of Spanish Merinos. It is noticed therefore that notwithstanding the demand for fine wool from 1834 to 1840, the Merino flock did not greatly improve during that time, and the weight of fleeces was increased no more than would be expected from the better care they would receive in this country over that of the large flocks in Spain. After the enactment of the tariff of 1846, the Merino interest prospered well for a few years. After 1850 the French sheep were introduced, and soon the lead in the French Merino was extensively crossed on the Spanish flocks, and large numbers of them were sold. The injury as far as blood was concerned was not as great as it would have been had these French sheep been of other blood. But their blood was just as pure as that of the Spanish, save that they had been bred and fed for years, so as to change their character, and the fine wool without regard to the quality of the wool. You have in these sheep points for study in improvement in form, style and appearance, in quantity, quality, fineness and evenness of fleece and fibre, more than in any other breed of stock. There is opportunity for your best energies in the strife for continued improvement.

Courage then; faith in the future, both of your sheep and of the country, is what is most needed in times like these, and for the present at least, a demand for that legislation which our friend from Detroit will doubtless recommend to you this evening, and you are secure in pushing steadily on to keep your place as the acknowledged breeder of Merino sheep in the United States, at the head of a great industry which brings wealth and comfort to individuals and to nations.

In the Merino sheep breeding of Macomb County will in the future as they have in the past, take a prominent part.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting to be held at Benton Harbor, December 1, 2 and 3, 1885.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society will convene in Conkey's opera house, Benton Harbor, December 1, 2 and 3, in acceptance of an invitation tendered by the Berrien County Horticultural Society.

There should be a large attendance, as matters of unusual interest will receive the attention of the convention.

Delegates in attendance will be entertained by members of the local society and everything will be done to make this a notable event in the history of the society.

The convention will open with an informal session on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 1, at 2:30 o'clock, and close with an evening session on Thursday.

On the evenings of the second and third days popular lectures will be delivered. The first evening and the day sessions will be devoted to the discussion of topics connected with the prosecution of horticultural pursuits, the following being an outline of the programme:

- TUESDAY—MARKET FRUIT GROWING.
1. Discussion of new market varieties.
 2. Insect enemies and their destruction.
 3. Quince growing. Is it profitable?
 4. Effects of severe winters.
 5. Overproduction.
 6. Use and abuse of pruning.
 7. Methods of purchasing nursery stock.
 8. The grape root.

- WEDNESDAY MORNING—THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.
1. Possibilities of an onion crop.
 2. Storing celery for family use.
 3. Growing and marketing winter squashes.
 4. Sweet corn—varieties and methods of culture.
 5. Muck lands for vegetables.
 6. The farmer's table supply.
 7. Gardening on a village or city lot.

- WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—ORNAMENTAL GARDENING.
1. Bays management of window plants.
 2. Climbers and their uses.
 3. Making and managing lawns.
 4. Twelve good native shrubs.
 5. Twelve good introduced shrubs.
 6. Methods of using shrubbery and after care.
 7. Lawn bedding.
 8. Country cemetery decoration.

- THURSDAY MORNING—AMATEUR FRUIT GROWING.
1. Fruits of the best quality.
 2. Managing tender fruits.
 3. Strawberry experiments.
 4. Training the vine.
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 8. Protection from frost.

- THURSDAY AFTERNOON—ARBORICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
1. Profit in timber planting.
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 3. Methods of propagating trees.
 4. Growing from seed—detail of management.
 5. Sugar from young maples.
 6. Nuts from young trees.
 7. Forest legislation.
 8. Time to cut timber.

The annual election of officers will take place at 11 o'clock on the morning of December 2. It is very desirable that there be a good delegation from every branch society in the State; and other kindred organizations in this and other States are cordially invited to send delegations. It is customary to have an exhibit of winter fruits at these meetings, and we suggest that flowers, vegetables and forest products will be gladly received and employed to illustrate the discussions. For railway certificates and further information, address the secretary at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

T. T. LYON, President.
CHAS. W. GARFIELD, Secretary.

Stock Notes.

A SUBSCRIBER OF THE FARMER residing in Nebraska, who has just purchased 1,000 Merino rams for the Western trade, asks us to impress upon the minds of our farmers that they should raise large Merino bucks, shear them yearly, take good care of them, and have them fat, by which means they will get better prices, and the buyer would make some money on them.

Mr. O. R. PATTERSON, of Plymouth, Wayne County, has purchased from H. O. Hanford of same place, the Shorthorn cow Modena 84, bred by 3rd Duke of Aldrich 1883, dam Medina, by Duke of Houston (1870), tracing to Imp. Medina, by Horatio (1835), and thence to Nell Gwynne, by Phenomenon (401). Mr. Patterson is getting a nice herd together, and this cow is a fine addition to it.

Mr. B. F. BATHURST, of Ocala County, Livingston County, has sold to Walter West, of Attica, Lapeer County, to be sent here, the young bull Rose Duke, by Young Mary Duke

ers must also look to improvement of form, somewhat in size and also in maturity. A good form is not incompatible with a good fleece, and a good medium size is inviting to a good constitution and early maturity.

Judicious feeding and no pampered feeding, and feeding the ewes when the lambs are young with reference to the production of milk, will improve in early maturity without injury to fleece. But you who are experienced shepherds need not be told by a novice at least how to keep your sheep or how to breed them. Yet the sheep must be bred for the demand, for the demand may not at all times be for the sheep.

Brooders of Merino sheep have in their favorite breed one of the purest if not the very purest breed variety of domestic animal in existence. In no other variety of stock save perhaps in the thoroughbred horse, can an introduction of foreign blood be so readily traced or do more injury. Careful investigation has shown that the minutest taint of impure blood results in the loss of the quality of the wool.

You have in these sheep points for study in improvement in form, style and appearance, in quantity, quality, fineness and evenness of fleece and fibre, more than in any other breed of stock. There is opportunity for your best energies in the strife for continued improvement.

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COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour.—Receipts for the week, 3,814 bbls., against 3,450 the previous week, and 2,398 bbls. for corresponding week in 1884. Shipments, 4,301 bbls. against 4,917 bbls. the previous week, and 7,064 the corresponding week last year. Flour is in fair demand, and values are steady and unchanged. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

Michigan white wheat, stone process \$4.00 to \$4.75
Michigan white wheat, roller process 4.75 to 5.00
Michigan white wheat, patents 5.25 to 5.50
Minnesota, bakers 5.00 to 5.25
Minnesota, patents 5.25 to 5.50
Low grade winter wheat 3.25 to 3.75
Buckeye 3.75 to 4.00
Butter.—The market opened firm yesterday and advanced 1/4 cent, weakened under unfavorable reports, and finally closed with a weak feeling among dealers but values improved higher than at the close on Saturday.

Clothing prices on spot and futures were as follows: Coat, 1 white, 24 1/2; No. 2 red, 24 1/2; No. 3 blue, 24 1/2; No. 4 white, 24 1/2; No. 5 blue, 24 1/2; No. 6 white, 24 1/2; No. 7 blue, 24 1/2; No. 8 white, 24 1/2; No. 9 blue, 24 1/2; No. 10 white, 24 1/2; No. 11 blue, 24 1/2; No. 12 white, 24 1/2; No. 13 blue, 24 1/2; No. 14 white, 24 1/2; No. 15 blue, 24 1/2; No. 16 white, 24 1/2; No. 17 blue, 24 1/2; No. 18 white, 24 1/2; No. 19 blue, 24 1/2; No. 20 white, 24 1/2; No. 21 blue, 24 1/2; No. 22 white, 24 1/2; No. 23 blue, 24 1/2; No. 24 white, 24 1/2; No. 25 blue, 24 1/2; No. 26 white, 24 1/2; No. 27 blue, 24 1/2; No. 28 white, 24 1/2; No. 29 blue, 24 1/2; No. 30 white, 24 1/2; No. 31 blue, 24 1/2; No. 32 white, 24 1/2; No. 33 blue, 24 1/2; No. 34 white, 24 1/2; No. 35 blue, 24 1/2; No. 36 white, 24 1/2; No. 37 blue, 24 1/2; No. 38 white, 24 1/2; No. 39 blue, 24 1/2; No. 40 white, 24 1/2; No. 41 blue, 24 1/2; No. 42 white, 24 1/2; No. 43 blue, 24 1/2; No. 44 white, 24 1/2; No. 45 blue, 24 1/2; No. 46 white, 24 1/2; No. 47 blue, 24 1/2; No. 48 white, 24 1/2; No. 49 blue, 24 1/2; No. 50 white, 24 1/2; No. 51 blue, 24 1/2; No. 52 white, 24 1/2; No. 53 blue, 24 1/2; No. 54 white, 24 1/2; No. 55 blue, 24 1/2; No. 56 white, 24 1/2; No. 57 blue, 24 1/2; No. 58 white, 24 1/2; No. 59 blue, 24 1/2; No. 60 white, 24 1/2; No. 61 blue, 24 1/2; No. 62 white, 24 1/2; No. 63 blue, 24 1/2; No. 64 white, 24 1/2; No. 65 blue, 24 1/2; No. 66 white, 24 1/2; No. 67 blue, 24 1/2; No. 68 white, 24 1/2; No. 69 blue, 24 1/2; No. 70 white, 24 1/2; No. 71 blue, 24 1/2; No. 72 white, 24 1/2; No. 73 blue, 24 1/2; No. 74 white, 24 1/2; No. 75 blue, 24 1/2; No. 76 white, 24 1/2; No. 77 blue, 24 1/2; No. 78 white, 24 1/2; No. 79 blue, 24 1/2; No. 80 white, 24 1/2; No. 81 blue, 24 1/2; No. 82 white, 24 1/2; No. 83 blue, 24 1/2; No. 84 white, 24 1/2; No. 85 blue, 24 1/2; No. 86 white, 24 1/2; No. 87 blue, 24 1/2; No. 88 white, 24 1/2; No. 89 blue, 24 1/2; No. 90 white, 24 1/2; No. 91 blue, 24 1/2; No. 92 white, 24 1/2; No. 93 blue, 24 1/2; No. 94 white, 24 1/2; No. 95 blue, 24 1/2; No. 96 white, 24 1/2; No. 97 blue, 24 1/2; No. 98 white, 24 1/2; No. 99 blue, 24 1/2; No. 100 white, 24 1/2; No. 101 blue, 24 1/2; No. 102 white, 24 1/2; No. 103 blue, 24 1/2; No. 104 white, 24 1/2; No. 105 blue, 24 1/2; No. 106 white, 24 1/2; No. 107 blue, 24 1/2; No. 108 white, 24 1/2; No. 109 blue, 24 1/2; No. 110 white, 24 1/2; No. 111 blue, 24 1/2; No. 112 white, 24 1/2; No. 113 blue, 24 1/2; No. 114 white, 24 1/2; No. 115 blue, 24 1/2; No. 116 white, 24 1/2; No. 117 blue, 24 1/2; No. 118 white, 24 1/2; No. 119 blue, 24 1/2; No. 120 white, 24 1/2; No. 121 blue, 24 1/2; No. 122 white, 24 1/2; No. 123 blue, 24 1/2; No. 124 white, 24 1/2; No. 125 blue, 24 1/2; No. 126 white, 24 1/2; No. 127 blue, 24 1/2; No. 128 white, 24 1/2; No. 129 blue, 24 1/2; No. 130 white, 24 1/2; No. 131 blue, 24 1/2; No. 132 white, 24 1/2; No. 133 blue, 24 1/2; No. 134 white, 24 1/2; No. 135 blue, 24 1/2; No. 136 white, 24 1/2; No. 137 blue, 24 1/2; No. 138 white, 24 1/2; No. 139 blue, 24 1/2; No. 140 white, 24 1/2; No. 141 blue, 24 1/2; No. 142 white, 24 1/2; No. 143 blue, 24 1/2; No. 144 white, 24 1/2; No. 145 blue, 24 1/2; No. 146 white, 24 1/2; No. 147 blue, 24 1/2; No. 148 white, 24 1/2; No. 149 blue, 24 1/2; No. 150 white, 24 1/2; No. 151 blue, 24 1/2; No. 152 white, 24 1/2; No. 153 blue, 24 1/2; No. 154 white, 24 1/2; No. 155 blue, 24 1/2; No. 156 white, 24 1/2; No. 157 blue, 24 1/2; No. 158 white, 24 1/2; No. 159 blue, 24 1/2; No. 160 white, 24 1/2; No. 161 blue, 24 1/2; No. 162 white, 24 1/2; No. 163 blue, 24 1/2; No. 164 white, 24 1/2; No. 165 blue, 24 1/2; No. 166 white, 24 1/2; No. 167 blue, 24 1/2; No. 168 white, 24 1/2; No. 169 blue, 24 1/2; No. 170 white, 24 1/2; No. 171 blue, 24 1/2; No. 172 white, 24 1/2; No. 173 blue, 24 1/2; No. 174 white, 24 1/2; No. 175 blue, 24 1/2; No. 176 white, 24 1/2; No. 177 blue, 24 1/2; No. 178 white, 24 1/2; No. 179 blue, 24 1/2; No. 180 white, 24 1/2; No. 181 blue, 24 1/2; No. 182 white, 24 1/2; 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No. 228 white, 24 1/2; No. 229 blue, 24 1/2; No. 230 white, 24 1/2; No. 231 blue, 24 1/2; No. 232 white, 24 1/2; No. 233 blue, 24 1/2; No. 234 white, 24 1/2; No. 235 blue, 24 1/2; No. 236 white, 24 1/2; No. 237 blue, 24 1/2; No. 238 white, 24 1/2; No. 239 blue, 24 1/2; No. 240 white, 24 1/2; No. 241 blue, 24 1/2; No. 242 white, 24 1/2; No. 243 blue, 24 1/2; No. 244 white, 24 1/2; No. 245 blue, 24 1/2; No. 246 white, 24 1/2; No. 247 blue, 24 1/2; No. 248 white, 24 1/2; No. 249 blue, 24 1/2; No. 250 white, 24 1/2; No. 251 blue, 24 1/2; No. 252 white, 24 1/2; No. 253 blue, 24 1/2; No. 254 white, 24 1/2; No. 255 blue, 24 1/2; No. 256 white, 24 1/2; No. 257 blue, 24 1/2; No. 258 white, 24 1/2; No. 259 blue, 24 1/2; No. 260 white, 24 1/2; No. 261 blue, 24 1/2; No. 262 white, 24 1/2; No. 263 blue, 24 1/2; No. 264 white, 24 1/2; No. 265 blue, 24 1/2; No. 266 white, 24 1/2; No. 267 blue, 24 1/2; No. 268 white, 24 1/2; No. 269 blue, 24 1/2; No. 270 white, 24 1/2; No. 271 blue, 24 1/2; No. 272 white, 24 1/2; 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